

# SOUTHERN HARDWOOD INTERIORS

BEAUTIFUL TREATMENTS OF TRIM,  
WALLS, CEILINGS AND FLOORS IN  
THE HOME BUILT BY SOUTHERN  
HARDWOOD PRODUCERS, INC., IN  
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE » » » »



FRIENDLY WOOD—MAN'S SHELTER  
FOR CENTURIES—PROVIDES BEAUTY  
AND COMFORT IN THIS INTERIOR

SOUTHERN HARDWOOD INFORMATION SERIES

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SOUTHERN HARDWOOD PRODUCERS, Inc.  
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

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## FOREWORD

The natural beauty of Southern hardwoods has been known to lovers of wood for many years, but too few American home-owners are acquainted with the delicate colorings, the graceful, intricate figures and the smooth, satiny surfaces of these Southern hardwoods which make them so ideally suited for interiors. It is not necessary to go to far-off lands to obtain attractive woods for nature has placed them in bountiful supply in the vast forests of the South.

Happily, the abundance of Southern hardwoods means that beautiful wood interiors are within the reach of all. Lovely interiors of wood need not be confined to kingly palaces or the mansions of the wealthy. To some the thought of an interior of wood immediately brings up a definite period of architecture, however there are many periods in which wood was used—from early Gothic down to extreme contemporary.

Beset with the problem of showing the American public beautiful yet moderately priced interiors of wood, and aided with a bountiful supply of many different hardwoods—each having inherent characteristics of natural beauty and excellent finishing qualities—the idea was kept in mind that modern people like new treatments in architecture as well as old. Therefore it was necessary to show interior treatments that blend the admirable qualities of the past into those of today. An architect who loved to design in wood, a builder who built well, and a Southern hardwood lumber industry that knew its hardwoods were beautiful, collaborated in building a Southern Hardwood Home. Primarily interested in the interiors, the sponsors of this home believed the rest of the structure should be in keeping and consequently the construction and the equipment, in fact all that goes into a modern home, was built into this Southern Hardwood Producers, Inc., Model Home.

Agreeing with the Chinese proverb, "A picture is equal to a thousand words," the following pages tell the story.

SOUTHERN HARDWOOD PRODUCERS, INC.  
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

## THE LIVING ROOM

Oak is too often relegated to definite periods of architecture, or thought of as a wood to be stained excessively or covered with glossy, shiny finishes.

The Southern Hardwood Home presents a living room with walls of Southern red oak. If the approval of the thousands of people who visited the home while it was on display is indicative of national acceptance, treatments of living rooms somewhat similar in design and natural coloring are going to become increasingly popular.

The living room is the gathering place of the family. Its attractiveness and comfort are increased in this instance by a fireplace faced with Alabama marble, flanked on either side with delicately fluted pilasters of classical design and surmounted with a well-designed mantel. On either side of the fireplace are tall and deeply recessed windows that give a colonial touch and set off the grooved red oak boards which are applied horizontally around the entire room. A chair rail, a





Trim—Southern Red Oak 1"x10" bevelled boards with moulding strip between.

Floors— $\frac{13}{16}$ " x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " clear Southern red oak.

Ceiling—Light colored Southern hardwood rotary cut plywood in rectangular blocks with bevelled batten strips of the same material.

Finish—Shellac, stain and wax.

scalloped frieze under the cove moulding and a recessed bookcase, together with graceful mouldings around doors and windows, give the room a smart, up-to-date appearance, yet at the same time its old-fashioned beauty is retained.

Southern red oak lumber in its natural state has a light grayish tan color suffused with a pinkish tinge. The grain pattern made up of alternate stripes of summerwood and springwood, presents a variegated figure, interspersed with pin stripes formed by the cross-sections of the medullary rays showing on the surface of the plain sawed boards. This natural color and changeability of figure was preserved and brought out when the room was decorated. The walls, trim and woodwork are finished in a soft, light gray-tan "Pickled" oak allowing both grain designs and tints, nature-grown in the wood, to assist in the color scheme.

The floors are of red oak finished darker than the walls, and the ceiling is made up of rectangular panels





Living Room view showing entrance door, built-in adjustable book shelves, flush type door opening into the hall and glimpse of the dining alcove.

Decorative diamond shaped panels are under the book shelves, the windows, and on the entrance door.

of rotary cut hardwood plywood with batten strips of the same material, all finished in a lighter tone than the walls, and again allowing the grain pattern of the wood to add design to the harmonized color scheme of the dark floor, lighter walls, and still lighter ceiling.

The second view of the living room shows the entrance door coming from the porch, the recessed book shelves and a large window. The hall leading back to the bedrooms is shut off with a flush type, smooth surface door of oak containing the corresponding attractive oak figure of the walls and trim.

The third view of the living room gives a glimpse of the dining alcove, which is connected with the living room by a broad opening. The transition from red oak trim, having early architectural influences, is effected by a subtle change in decorative color scheme which causes the two rooms to blend—though the dining alcove is contemporary, if not several years ahead of the present day in its design.





Living Room view showing part of dining alcove, the door leading to the kitchen and the recess for the buffet. Although the two rooms have distinctly different wood treatments, the transition is made by the use of similar color schemes and by taking advantage of the natural color in red oak and black gum.

## DINING ALCOVE

An increasing number of modern homes are being built with dining alcoves. Following the trend, Southern Hardwood Producers, Inc., offers this room to the discerning public.

Several years ahead of what is currently being built, the dining alcove achieves its modernity by a careful selection of woods and design. Looking from a living room finished in horizontal red oak boards, the eye perceives a smart, modern room large enough for a family of six and capable of expanding for a party. This transition from living room to dining room was brought about by paneling the walls with ribbon-stripe quartered Southern black gum plywood, and making the trim, mouldings and chair rail of Southern white ash. The color scheme makes use of the inherent colors found in black gum, while the ash is treated to blend with the black gum. A recessed space provides room for the buffet; the two windows, over which is placed a venetian blind of Southern magnolia, finished natural, insure light and proper ventilation.

Smooth, flush type doors of ribbon-stripe black gum harmonize with the vertical striped effect of the walls. The wall panelings are laid up with square edges in offsets which lap over the center panels of the wall, making them slightly recessed from those on the ends. The chair rail follows this recession, and assists in making a modern, decorative effect.





Trim—Southern ash.

Walls—Ribbon striped quartered black gum veneer on Southern hardwood plywood.

Floors— $\frac{1}{8}$ " x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " clear plain Southern red oak.

Ceiling—Light colored Southern hardwood rotary cut plywood laid flush, the bevelled edges assisting in forming the angular design.

Finish—Shellac and wax.

Ash trim treated to tone in with the black gum.

## MASTER BEDROOM

Southern red gum has beauty grown right in it. The natural reddish-brown coloring containing irregular darker streaks was enhanced by staining the low wainscoting and the trim walnut color, in the master bedroom. So much light is admitted by the five windows at the sides and end of the room, that a dark finish on the trim seemed the only appropriate one to use.

The walls are of Southern hardwood rotary cut plywood tinted coral, the rectangular panels being separated by thin chromium strips. The ceiling is also of similar plywood in a geometric design with the batten strips recessed. Southern hardwood plywood, because it is cut from fine grained woods containing no large pores nor distinct rings of contrasting spring and summer wood and consequently no excessive grain patterns, presents a smooth satin-like surface which takes and holds enamels or paints well, making a beautiful surface containing no waves or unevenness. The flush doors are rotary cut red gum stained to match the woodwork, while the floor is red oak stained dark to blend with the dark trim.

The windows grouped at the corners lend a modern touch and also permit sufficient wall space for either double or twin beds in different furniture arrangements. This room is a beautiful example of a modern interior using inexpensive materials.





Trim—Quartered red gum.

Walls—Unselected sap gum plywood except dado which is rotary cut selected red gum plywood.

Floors— $\frac{13}{16}$ " x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " clear plain Southern red oak.

Ceiling—Southern hardwood plywood panels with bevelled edges and recessed batten strips.

Finish—Walls painted coral color; ceiling painted off-white; trim stained and varnished.

## CHILD'S BEDROOM

Inexpensive rotary cut unselected red gum panels V-jointed make up the walls of this room. The panels are butted together presenting a smooth, attractive surface with the grain of the wood showing through the finish of Old World maple stain. The V-grooved effect is used in the ceiling, which is also of hardwood plywood. The exceedingly simple design of the rectangular wall panels and the square block ceiling makes the room appear larger.

All trim, doors and moulding are red gum stained to match the walls. The floor is Southern red beech finished with a natural color penetrating filler which harmonizes with the walls and acts as a foil for the cream-colored ceiling. Gay curtains and a candlewick spread set off the dark walls. Anyone who loves wood and who loves beauty can afford a similarly finished room. The materials are not expensive and the wall surfaces require little care. Mild soap, a damp cloth and liquid wax will preserve the beauty of these walls indefinitely.





Trim—Quartered red gum.

Walls—Unselected red gum plywood laid flush with bevelled edges in blocks designed to fit the wall spaces.

Floors— $\frac{13}{16}$ " x  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " clear Southern red beech.

Ceiling—Southern hardwood plywood in square blocks with bevelled edges.

Finish—Walls stained Old World maple and varnished; ceiling painted.

## GUEST ROOM

Southern sycamore has long been used in furniture, both as a decorative trim and for structural parts. Quartered sycamore possesses a beautiful figure comparable to many expensive foreign woods. Singularly enough, however, it is not expensive and just why it has not adorned American homes to greater extent is a mystery.

The guest room trim and moulding are of quartered sycamore, while the wainscoting and flush doors are of the same quartered wood in veneers. The steaming of sycamore in preparation for slicing into veneers causes the wood to turn a reddish brown. This difference in coloring from the solid quartered sycamore was utilized in the decorative scheme of the room, the veneered doors and wainscoting being darker than the solid wood trim. Sycamore plywood made of rotary cut veneers has a distinctive, short brown pin stripe rather evenly scattered over a tan background. The walls of the rotary cut sycamore plywood are V-jointed and laid out in rectangular patterns to fit the several wall surfaces. A light blue tint was applied to the walls allowing the tan background and the brown pin stripe to show through. The ceiling is of rectangular bevelled hardwood plywood stained slightly to bring out the faint grain pattern. Quartered white oak flooring showing the wide irregular flakes was used to tone in with the quartered sycamore trim and wainscote. Wallis blue draperies complete a beautiful room.





Trim—Quartered sycamore.

Walls—Dado, quartered sycamore veneer; above dado rotary cut sycamore plywood.

Floor— $\frac{13}{16}$ " x  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " clear, quartered Southern white oak.

Ceiling—Light colored Southern hardwood rotary cut plywood in rectangular blocks with bevelled edges and recessed batten strips.

Finish—Walls above dado faint blue tint allowing sycamore figure and color to show through; dado, doors and trim, natural.

## THE HALL

Southern white ash random width V-jointed boards make up the wall surfaces of the hall. The trim and the many doors in this utilitarian hall are of the same wood, all finished in a light, natural tone. Southern ash should be used more for interior trim. Its grain pattern is pleasing and its natural light color is in line with the blond treatments in vogue today. All the doors are flush type, making their care an easy task.

The hall contains a large coat closet with double doors, the basement entrance, a large double-doored linen closet, and entrances to the three bedrooms. A telephone stand is built into the wall on the right side, and the grill-work in the ceiling foreground is for the air conditioning system. The ceiling is of hardwood plywood, and the floor is red oak strip flooring. The absence of stains on the light-colored ash wood gives this extremely useful hall a beautiful aspect. The occasional use of a damp cloth on the walls and the application of wax insures a wall surface that will be attractive for years.



Trim—Southern ash.

Walls—V-jointed, random width,  
Southern ash.

Floors— $\frac{13}{16}$ " x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " clear, plain  
Southern red oak.

Ceiling—Southern hardwood ply-  
wood.

Finish—Almost natural with  
slight toning to bring out  
grain markings.



## THE KITCHEN

Someone in or with the family spends a lot of time in the kitchen, so this one was designed to save time and to make the time spent in the kitchen a joy, if possible, or at least not a burden. It is compact with plenty of cupboard space, two windows over the sink, double drain board, stainless steel back of the stove, and has a hood and exhaust fan that whisks the odors and heat of cooking out of the kitchen. The V-jointed random width boards on the walls, along with the woodwork and cupboards, are of solid magnolia finished natural with heavy varnish, beautiful and easy to keep clean. The doors on the cupboards are flush panel type in magnolia veneer and have rounded edges. All the cupboard shelves are adjustable in height. Foot room at the base of the cabinets is provided for, thus making work less fatiguing. The ceiling is hardwood plywood enameled white with a decorative stripe of red. The floor is Southern red beech finished to stand hard usage. The workroom, or breakfast room, adjacent to the kitchen for convenience and efficiency, is likewise finished in magnolia. The light honey-color of the varnished magnolia wood, together with the interesting grain figure, makes a pleasing combination, beautiful yet sanitary and easy to keep clean. The narrow band of turkey red paint at the cove moulding adds color which is further accented by the red and white Swiss curtains.





Trim and Cabinets—Magnolia.  
 Walls—V-jointed, random width, magnolia.  
 Floors— $\frac{13}{16}$ " x  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " Southern red beech.  
 Ceiling—Southern hardwood plywood.  
 Finish—Varnished walls and cabinets—painted ceiling.







Living Room—Red Oak



Dining Alcove—Black Gum and Ash



Master Bed Room—Red Gum

The three views show architectural details of trim for walls; red oak in the living room, quartered ribbon striped black gum veneer in the dining room, and red gum trim with painted hardwood plywood in the master bedroom.

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS





Quartered sycamore trim, doors and dado. Quartered Southern white oak floor. Rotary cut sycamore plywood walls.



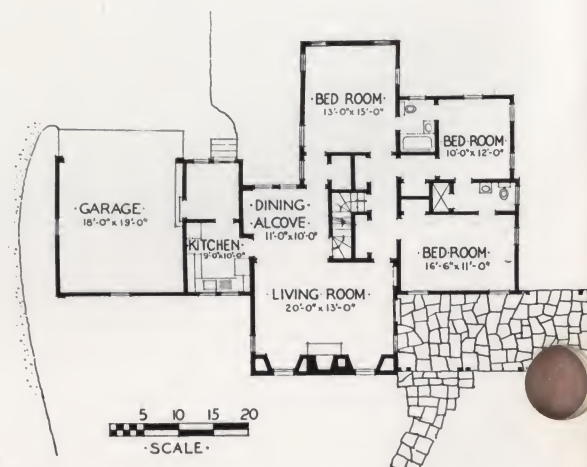
Red gum trim, walls rotary cut unselected red gum plywood. Clear Southern red beech floor.



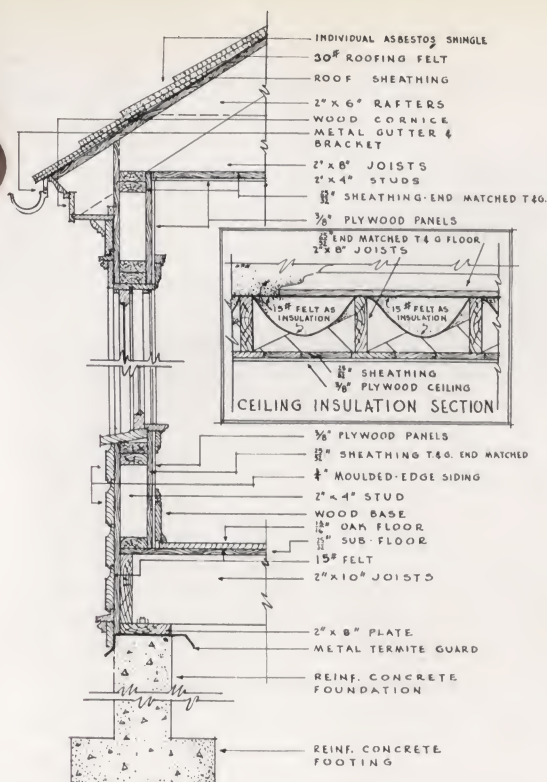


George Mahan, Jr., and Everett Woods, Architects, Memphis, Tenn.

The beautiful interiors of Southern hardwoods shown in the foregoing pages demanded an exterior treatment in keeping, as well as one that maintained the traditions of the South. The modified Southern colonial exterior is almost severe in outline with porch, roof railing and shutters, the principal decorations. The house sets low to the ground on a wide lot that slopes to the street. The large porch is especially useful in the southern climate. Cypress for the exterior walls and trim insures long life to the structure.







## INSULATION BUILT INTO THE CONSTRUCTION

The fact that wood is one of the best natural insulating materials was taken into account throughout the construction of the Southern Hardwood Home. An examination of the roof, ceilings and wall sections in the accompanying drawing will show how wood and dead air spaces make up walls and ceilings possessing high insulating values.

During the hot month of August, 1937, when the house was exhibited to many thousands of people and since that time when it has been occupied as a private residence, the value of built-in insulation of wood has been amply demonstrated.

The following table shows insulation values of wood when walls are constructed according to the manner set forth in the diagram in comparison with other common building materials:

## COMPARATIVE INSULATION VALUES

Wood Construction vs. Other Materials and Assemblies.

Data taken from:

1937 "Guide" of A.S.H. & V.E.

"Insulation on the Farm"—U.S. Dept. Commerce—1933.

"Heat Transfer Through Building Walls"—U.S. Bur. Stds., R.P. 291, 1933.

Resistivity of wood—across grain—typical hardwoods (1" thick) .87  
softwoods (1" thick) 1.25

Use an average of 1.00 for combination or assembly of hardwoods and softwoods in wall.

Total "Resistivity" of wood in wall @ 2.69"=2.69.

Air space (studs) has av. Resistivity of .91 and can be added.

Total Resistivity (not including surface factors, building paper, etc., in wall) = 3.60.

Comparison of Wood (2.69) and Wood and Air (3.60) to Solid walls of other materials; and thicknesses required to give equivalent insulation value:

	R per 1" Thick	Thickness Equivalent to Wood	
		R = (2.69 in.)	R = (3.60 in.)
Common Brick.....	.20	13.5"	18.0"
Face Brick.....	.11	24.4"	33.7"
4" Face Brick and Common Brick backing.....		15.25" (Total)	19.70" (Total)
Concrete or Stone (aver.).....	.08	33.6"	45"
Hollow Tile—dry—horizontal cells—			
4"—1 cell.....	1.00	12" wall	16" wall
6"—2 cell.....	1.57	12" wall	2 rows 6" 1 of 4"
8"—2 cell.....	1.67	12" wall	2 rows 8" 1 of 4"
12"—3 cell.....	2.50	1 row 12"	1 row 12" 1 of 4"



# *Description of Southern Hardwood Producers' Model Home*

The house is modified Southern colonial in design, with the porch as the chief ornamental feature. The cornice of the porch is decorated with small sawn brackets. Above the roof line of the porch there is a low ornamental wood railing with short posts which carry out continuing lines of the columns below. The roof of the attached double garage is also ornamented with a low railing similar to that on the porch roof. Shutters at the windows are an additional decoration.

## EXTERIOR AND FRAMEWORK

The framework of the house is No. 1 Common, kiln dried Southern yellow pine. The sheathing, both inside and out, the roof sheathing and sub-floors, No. 2 Common kiln dried Southern yellow pine. Exterior siding, 1" x 8" clear heart red cypress moulded shiplap. Exterior finish and jointer work, clear heart red cypress. The exterior of the house is painted off-tone or oyster white, with shutters, window sash and screens painted aquamarine blue. The front porch floor, steps, and the walk-way from the drive to the porch are Crab Orchard flagstone laid on concrete.

## INTERIOR

The interior is modern with some touches of eighteenth century decoration. A proper selection of Southern hardwoods, utilizing their natural color and grain patterns along with paints, stains and geometric designs in the walls and ceilings produce the attractive interiors of the several architectural periods.

Plywood panels used on the walls are either rotary cut or sliced veneer faces; species and patterns vary in each room.

Ceilings are rotary cut Southern tupelo plywood laid up in varying patterns.

With the exception of the living room, the ceiling panels are bevelled on the edge and superimposed over backing strips between panels. The living room ceiling panel joints are covered with raised plywood batten strips.

Inside doors are heavy flush type covered with either rotary cut or sliced veneer—same species as the woodwork of the room, except in the dining alcove, where the doors match the side wall panels. The outside front door is solid red oak with twelve small, oblong panes of glass.

Rear door, selected heart cypress.

## LIVING ROOM

Trim, moulding, and walls, plain sawn Southern red oak. The walls are ten inch wide boards laid up horizontally with heavy undercut grooves or beads separating each board.

The walls, trim and moulding are finished in a soft gray "Pickled" oak, which allows the natural grain character of the wood to show.

The ceiling is Southern hardwood plywood in panels finished in a light natural tint.

Floor  $\frac{13}{16}$ " x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " clear Southern red oak strip flooring, finished with a hard, penetrating light English brown stain, sealed and waxed.

Fireplace; mantel plain Southern red oak, hearth and mantel facing Alabama marble.

## DINING ALCOVE

Trim, mouldings and chair rail solid Southern white ash.

Walls, quartered Southern black gum ribbon-stripe plywood laid up vertically.

Doors, flush type quartered ribbon-stripe black gum.

Wall panels, doors and trim finished natural in a soft blond-gray tone.

Ceiling, light-colored Southern hardwood plywood panels V-jointed finished natural.

Floor,  $\frac{13}{16}$ " x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " clear, Southern red oak strip flooring finished with a hard, penetrating light English brown stain, sealed and waxed.

## HALL

Walls, V-jointed random width solid Southern white ash boards laid vertically.

Trim and mouldings, Southern white ash.

Doors, flush type with rotary cut ash veneer finished natural.

Floor,  $\frac{13}{16}$ " x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " clear, plain red oak strip flooring, finished with a hard, penetrating light English brown stain, sealed and waxed.

The hall has a linen closet, with five wide shelves and a large clothes closet.

## MASTER BEDROOM

Trim, quartered red gum.

Walls are paneled, having a wainscoting or dado of rotary cut selected red gum plywood. The trim and dado are finished a medium dark walnut color. The panels above the dado are unselected sap gum plywood, painted a coral tint. Metal mouldings cover the joints of the wall paneling.

Ceiling, Southern hardwood plywood finished in an off-white.

Doors, rotary cut red gum veneer finished same as trim.

Floors,  $\frac{13}{16}$ " x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " clear, plain Southern red oak strip flooring finished with a hard, penetrating light English brown stain, sealed and waxed.



## CHILD'S BEDROOM

Trim, quartered red gum.

Walls, paneled with unselected red gum plywood.

Doors, flush type veneered with rotary cut red gum.

Walls, trim and doors, finished in Old World maple stain (medium dark).

Ceiling, Southern hardwood plywood panels V-jointed, painted cream color.

Floor,  $\frac{13}{16}$ " x  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " clear, Southern red beech, finished with a hard, penetrating natural finish, waxed.

## GUEST ROOM

Trim and moulding, quartered sycamore.

Walls, plywood with a dado of sliced quartered sycamore, flake figure, laid up parallel.

Walls above the dado are rotary cut sycamore plywood.

Doors, veneer with sliced quartered sycamore matching the dado.

Trim, finished natural.

Dado and doors are finished natural, but are darker than trim because steaming of sycamore wood before slicing into veneer causes the wood to become darker.

The walls above the dado are colored with water stain to a light, powder blue tone.

Ceiling, Southern hardwood plywood with recessed joints, all finished a soft bone-white.

Floor,  $\frac{13}{16}$ " x  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " clear, Southern quartered white oak, finished with a hard, penetrating medium dark finish, to blend with the trim.

## KITCHEN

Walls, V-joint random width solid magnolia boards laid up vertically.

Mouldings, trim and cabinets, solid magnolia.

Walls, doors, trim and cabinets finished with heavy, clear varnish.

Ceiling, Southern hardwood plywood V-jointed, finished with heavy white enamel and narrow red border.

Floor,  $\frac{13}{16}$ " x  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " clear, Southern red beech, selected for color and having a hard, penetrating natural finish, waxed.

## WORK OR BREAKFAST ROOM

All woodwork, trim, ceiling panels and floor same as in the kitchen, except the finish of the ceiling, which is light canary yellow with narrow red border.

## BATHROOMS

Two bathrooms—one with stall shower, the other with tub and shower, have delicately colored tile wainscote and floors.

The walls above the wainscote painted to match the tile.

The trim and moulding is quartered sap gum, painted.

## CLOSETS

Each bedroom has a clothes closet of ample size with walls and ceiling of plywood—trim and shelves of solid poplar painted a neutral tone.

## STAIRWAYS

The stairway into the basement is sealed with T&G yellow pine painted a neutral tone.

Stair treads, risers and stair trim, plain red oak finished with a hard, penetrating stain.

Walls of the stairway to the attic are solid ash random width V-jointed boards laid up vertically, finished natural.

## ATTIC

Floored with yellow pine T&G flooring which covers the entire attic floor.

## GARAGE

Garage walls and ceiling are T&G cypress, painted a light-gray-green.

Floor is concrete.

## OUTLINE OF OTHER CONSTRUCTION

**FOUNDATION:** Walls, footings, basement, garage floor and porch, poured concrete. Porch floor and front steps covered with Crab Orchard stone.

**TERMITE SHIELD:** All walls, piers, pipes, etc., termite shielded with 24-gauge Armco iron, extending out two inches and down two inches at a 45 degree angle, all joints soldered.

**ROOF:** Eternite asbestos shingles, bronze green color, put on with copper nails, laid over 30 pound saturated roofing felt on  $\frac{25}{32}$ " thick, T&G, and end matched Southern yellow pine.

**SHEET METAL WORK:** Down-spouts, 26-gauge Toncan galvanized iron connected with drain tile. Flashings, gutters and leaders 16 oz. copper.

**INSULATION:** Wall section contains approximately 3 inches of solid wood with dead air space between the studding. Wall sections from outside to inside as follows: 1" cypress; layer 15 lb. saturated felt; 1" T&G and end matched yellow pine put on tight; 4" dead air space between studding, stopped at floor and ceiling; 1" T&G and end matched yellow pine laid up tight on the inner side of studding; then 1" of Southern hardwood boards or  $\frac{3}{8}$ " Southern hardwood plywood.

**ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS:** *Certified Wiring.* I.L.G. 16" fan with automatic shutter in kitchen with door switch in series with wall switch. Annunciator connected to 150 watt transformer. Radio outlet and attic aerial. Two attic ventilator fans 10,000 C.F.M. capacity installed in attic over hall ceiling grill for air conditioning.

**PLUMBING:** Soil pipes heavy cast iron. Water supply pipes copper tubing. Thirty gallon automatic hot water tank. Plumbing fixtures, chromium; sink and drain board, stainless steel.

**HEATING:** Two pipe vapor heating system. Copper heating elements concealed in the walls. Thermostatic drain traps. Boiler, direct return trap. Gas-fired, steam heating boiler. Covered pipes. Thermostatic room control with Chronotherm electric clock. Boiler capacity not less than 146,000 B.T.U.'s. per hour.



# *Interior Decorating Treatments of the Southern Hardwood Home*

## **LIVING ROOM**

**WALLS AND TRIM:** Southern Red Oak.

One coat of thin, white shellac which raised the grain. When dry it was sandpapered to a smooth surface, then one coat of glaze consisting of zinc tinted with burnt sienna and cobalt blue was applied and all surfaces were thoroughly wiped off before dry. The surface was then given one coat of white shellac and thoroughly rubbed down with steel wool after it was completely dry. Then one coat of liquid wax was applied.

This treatment is known as "Pickled" oak finish, which leaves the wood almost natural in color with a soft gray, mellow background.

The walls can be easily cleaned with mild soap and water without the finish being in the least affected.

**CEILING:** Light colored Southern Hardwood Plywood.

Two coats of thin, white shellac thoroughly rubbed down with sandpaper and steel wool between coats to a smooth surface, and then one coat of liquid wax.

This treatment brought out the natural grain of the wood and left it with a soft whitish, gray color.

## **DINING ALCOVE**

**WALLS:** Quartered Ribbon Striped Black Gum Veneer on Hardwood Plywood.

Two coats of thin, white shellac which were thoroughly rubbed down between coats with sandpaper and steel wool. This was followed by one coat of liquid wax.

**TRIM:** Solid Southern White Ash.

One coat of thin, white shellac. After dry, surface was sandpapered, then over-glazed with zinc white tinted with raw umber, cobalt blue, and a touch of medium chrome yellow. After this had been applied, it was thoroughly wiped off while wet. When dry it was given a coat of white shellac and smoothed down with steel wool and then waxed. This treatment tones the ash to the color of ribbon striped black gum.

**CEILING:** Same treatment as the Living Room.

## **HALL**

**WOOD:** Solid Southern White Ash.

Treated the same as the trim in the dining alcove.

The plywood ceiling had the same treatment as the ceiling in the living room and dining alcove.

## **MASTER BEDROOM**

**TRIM:** Quartered Red Gum.

Stained in light walnut acid stain. This was followed by two coats of shellac which were thoroughly sandpapered between coats. A coat of flat varnish was then applied.

**WALLS:** Unselected Sap Gum Plywood.

Painted with three coats of lead and oil in coral color; the last coat being stippled.

**CEILING:** Painted with three coats of lead and oil in an off-white color, the last coat being stippled.

## **GUEST ROOM**

**TRIM:** Quartered Sycamore, Solid.

**DOORS AND DADO:** Quartered Sycamore Veneer.

These were first treated with two coats of thin, white shellac rubbed down with sandpaper and steel wool between coats, then one coat of liquid wax.

**WALLS:** Rotary Cut Sycamore Veneer on Hardwood Plywood.

The panels were first treated with one coat of thin, white shellac, then sandpapered to a smooth surface and given a coat of combination lead and zinc tinted to a Copenhagen blue and partly wiped off while wet. This treatment leaves part of the grain showing through the soft, blue tint. After it was dry, it was given a coat of white shellac and rubbed with steel wool to a smooth surface and then one coat of liquid wax.

**CEILING:** Same treatment as living room.

## **CHILD'S BEDROOM**

**TRIM:** Quartered Red Gum.

**WALLS:** Unselected Red Gum Plywood.

Walls and trim were treated with a walnut acid stain thinned down 50% with Naptha to give it an Old World maple finish. After drying, it was rubbed with sandpaper and steel wool to a smooth finish. One coat of gloss varnish was then applied and rubbed down with steel wool, after which it was given a coat of flat varnish.

**CEILING:** Painted with three coats of lead and oil in a rich, ivory color, the last coat being stippled.

## **KITCHEN**

**WALLS AND TRIM:** Southern Magnolia.

The walls and trim were first given a coat of shellac and then thoroughly sandpapered to a smooth finish. This was followed with one coat of gloss varnish and when dry, rubbed with steel wool and finished with a coat of semi-gloss varnish.

**CEILING:** Painted with three coats of lead and oil, the last coat was stippled a dead white color. The outer edge of the moulding was decorated with a one-half inch red line.

## **WORK OR BREAKFAST ROOM**

The walls are the same as the kitchen in wood treatment and color.



The ceiling was treated in the same manner as the kitchen ceiling, except the color is canary yellow instead of dead white.

#### CLOSETS

Painted in three coats of lead and oil in a soft, ivory color, the last coat being stippled.

#### BATHROOMS

WOOD TRIM: Quartered Sap Gum.

The walls above the tiling were given three coats of lead and oil, the last of which was stippled. One room was tinted sun tan, the other a rich ivory to harmonize with the tile.

#### PANELED WALLS OF SOUTHERN HARDWOODS ARE NOT EXPENSIVE

Southern Hardwood Paneled Interiors need not be expensive and are within the reach of any home owner or builder. The cost of installation can range from 10c per square foot up, depending upon the kind and grade of material selected and the form in which it is used. The material is relatively inexpensive. The amount of mill-work or processing required by the designs used largely governs the per square foot cost of the finished wall.

There is available a variety of Southern hardwoods, both in the form of lumber and plywood, which, when milled in simple yet beautiful and practical forms, can be installed for little, if any, more than other forms of wall

treatments given good homes. Hardwood paneling may be as satisfactorily installed over old walls when remodeling as in new home construction. The many species of Southern hardwoods, ranging in color from dark to light blond, with their individual natural characters of figure and color, make possible many new interesting interiors in two or more color tones. Where full paneled wall areas are not desired, pleasing effects can be obtained by wainscote paneling, or paneling one wall of a room, particularly where there are built-in cabinets, fireplaces, alcoves, stairways, etc.

### *Acknowledgments of Cooperation*

For supplying, laying and finishing the floors of oak and red beech, Southern Hardwood Producers, Inc., hereby acknowledges its appreciation for the cooperation of the National Oak Flooring Manufacturers Association.

For designing and supervising the building of the house, Southern Hardwood Producers, Inc., hereby acknowledges its appreciation to the architects George Mahan, Jr., and Everett Woods.

**S**OUTHERN HARDWOOD PRODUCERS, INC., consists of 77 firms having 106 saw mills and an annual capacity of 1,322,568,000 feet. In addition to the saw mills many of these firms have wood-using industrial plants for the manufacture of oak, beech and gum flooring, interior trim, dimension of all descriptions, veneers, plywood, boxes, crates, and other fabricated hardwood products.

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